Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in June 2000 in Rapid City, SD. Police were ''baffled'' by the lastest in a series of eight inexplicable drowning deaths among mostly Native Americans along Rapid Creek. Press reports indicate that local Native Americans believe an ''Indian-hater'' is waiting for the victims to become drunk and then dragging, rolling, or pushing them into the water. Those incidents came on the heels of a March 2000 report from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission showing that racial tensions in the state are high.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEDICATION OF THE EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, on Tuesday, May 7th, 2002, the Old Executive Office Building was renamed in honor of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The dedication of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building was pursuant to legislation introduced by my late father, Senator John H. Chafee, on September 28, 1999 and signed into law by President Clinton on November 9, 1999. President George W. Bush, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, General Service Administration Administrator Stephen A. Perry, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, and Eisenhower Institute President Susan Eisenhower were present and delivered remarks at last Tuesday's ceremony. I ask that their remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS AT DEDICATION CEREMONY TO RENAME THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MAY 7, 2002

REMARKS BY ADMINISTRATOR STEPHEN A. PERRY, U.S. GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. President, Secretary Powell, Deputy Secretary Wolfowitz, Ms. Eisenhower and the Eisenhower Family, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my privilege to welcome you today to the dedication and renaming of this building—the Eisenhower Executive Office Building. This magnificent structure is one of the most distinctive of the 400 historic properties in the inventory of the General Services Administration.

This building was commissioned by another renowned general and president—Ulysses S. Grant. It was designed by architect Alfred B. Mullett. The construction of this building was completed in 1888, and it was known originally as the State, War and Navy Building.

As might be expected of a building of this vintage and in this location it is steeped in history. Among other things, it has been the office for 16 Secretaries of the Navy, 21 Secretaries of War and 24 Secretaries of State. Seven future presidents had offices in the building before they eventually became occupants of the Oval Office—including, of course, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

This building's commanding presence in our Nation's capital serves to remind us of the commanding presence that President Eisenhower always had. He personified honor, dignity and integrity. The many medals that decorated his Army uniform signify that he was a great leader, a brilliant military strategist, a builder of alliances and a peacemaker.

As General Eisenhower and as President Eisenhower, he was a staunch defender of freedom—from the vast arena of world war to the classrooms of a local public high school in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was—and is—a genuine American hero and statesman.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is fitting that we honor President Eisenhower's life and legacy with the naming of this stately building. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building marks the spot of its namesake's rightful place in history here in Washington, DC, our nation's capital, and on Pennsylvania Avenue, America's Main Street.

Now I would like to introduce our next speaker. Dr. Paul Wolfowitz is our country's 28th Deputy Secretary of Defense. He was previously Dean and Professor of International Relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of The Johns Hopkins University. His distinguished government career includes service as the Ambassador to Indonesia and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

His current appointment marks his third tour of duty at the Pentagon. Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Deputy Secretary of Defense, Paul Wolfowitz.

REMARKS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PAUL WOLFOWITZ

President Bush; Secretary [of State] Powell; [GSA] Administrator Perry; Susan Eisenhower and members of the Eisenhower family; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honor to be able to join you today in paying tribute to Dwight David Eisenhower-a man whose courage, dignity and character exemplified the spirit of that ''Greatest Generation,'' which sacrificed so much to preserve peace and freedom for our generation and generations to come.

The windows of the Pentagon, where I work, frame a view of the Arlington hillsides where so many of those heroes sleep. Images of that great leader known as ''Ike'' line the Eisenhower Corridor just outside the Pentagon office of the Secretary of Defense. His is the first face—the face of the young cadet, the Supreme Allied Commander, the President of the United States—that many of us see on the start of our day and which sends us on our way each night.

Dwight Eisenhower's vision, determination and courage to change continues to inspire and serve as a model for us, Mr. President, as we carry out your instructions to transform America's Armed Forces and prepare for the new and different challenges of the 21st Century.

When Dwight David Eisenhower was still a young officer between the world wars, he and another young officer by the name of George Patton began writing about the future of armored warfare. He was called in by his commander and told if he published anything else contrary to ''solid infantry doctrine,'' he would be court-martialed.

But Major Eisenhower persevered. Later, Supreme Allied Commander Dwight David Eisenhower put George Patton and the Third Army to work. The rest is history. The history of victory in Europe-victory over Nazi oppression—the foundation of a new and stable peace in Europe that has lasted more than half a century and led to the peaceful triumph in the Cold War.

Like all great leaders, Eisenhower had a sense of proportion about himself and a deep humility. Addressing the British Parliament, which honored him after the triumph of the Allied Forces, he said that he was merely a symbol—a symbol of the ''great human forces that have labored arduously and successfully for a righteous cause.''

Today, under the leadership of President George W. Bush, we are embarked on another righteous cause, and we remember the example of Eisenhower. We know, as he often told us, that the great fight for freedom did not end at the beaches named Omaha and Utah. It continues today. It continues within the walls of this building that we dedicated to him.

And for those who labor for freedom, let them find inspiration in this building's namesake, a man of responsibility and vision, one of freedom's greatest warriors and a great champion of peace.

That inspiration is the realization that doing great things requires more than detailed plans—though detailed plans there must be—it requires a great cause and great ideals and, above all, a sense of what is important in this world and the next. No one knew that better than Dwight Eisenhower.

There is a story that Eisenhower once went to buy a piece of land in Gettysburg and the local clerk said to him, ''Well, President Eisenhower, you've done everything, you've lived everywhere, why would you want this little piece of land in Gettysburg?'' He answered saying, ''Sir, all my life I have wanted one time to be able to take a small piece of America and make it better.''

He made America—all of America—better. And today, we dedicate a small piece of American to Dwight David Eisenhower. May all who work here work to make America better, as he did.

And may they remember, as he did, what matters in life. His last words were these: ''I've always loved my wife, I've always loved my children. I've always loved my grandchildren. I've always loved my country.''

Now it is my privilege to introduce another leader who loves his country deeply and has devoted his life to making America better, Secretary of State Colin Powell. You do doubt remember, Mr. President—when you announced the appointment of your Secretary of State at a school in Crawford—it was very moving for all of America to see another distinguished soldier, General Colin Powell, come into that office which is so important for the peace of the world.

I also remember when Colin said that he didn't ''yet do ranch wear very well'' since he was from the South Bronx. And many of us, especially those of us from back East, secretly agreed with him when he declared, ''I don't care what you say. Those cows look dangerous.''

Only a man of integrity and humility could admit that to America.

Those are qualities, along with statesmanship and true leadership, that he has brought to every position that he has held. And today the enjoys the gratitude of all Americans and so many others around the world—and I know your gratitude, Mr. President—for his courageous and tireless efforts, not only to make our country safer, but to make the world more peaceful.

I am proud to present to you a man of whom Dwight Eisenhower would be proud

today—another soldier, statesman and leader—our Secretary of State, Colin Powell.

REMARKS BY SUSAN EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT, EISENHOWER INSTITUTE

Mr. President and First Lady. Secretary Powell. Secretary Wolfowitz. Honored guests, I was nervous about the weather this morning and when I looked out the window I was reminded of a similar day not long after my grandfather, Dwight Eisenhower, became President. He agreed to speak at Penn State where his brother was President of the University. When Milton called him frantically and asked him if they should move the outdoor proceedings inside, Ike brushed off his concerns, ''It's up to you Milton,'' he said, ''I haven't worried about the weather since June 6, 1944.''

We have our minds on bigger things today and I think it is fitting that today we mark the renaming of the Old Executive Office Building to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building. Dwight Eisenhower spent more time in this building than any other man who became President, and during his term he saved it from the wrecking ball. But it is also fitting that we mark this occasion today as we celebrate Victory in Europe Day. Dwight Eisenhower and VE Day will be linked forever in our consciousness.

Yet our contemporary minds can barely grasp the significance of that day—57 years ago. Had the allies not been successful or if victory had eluded us longer the world would have turned out to be a very different place: one can imagine what the consequences would have been if Nazis had prevailed, but the world might have been radically different even if an allied victory had taken longer to secure. A nuclear bomb might have been used in Europe, for instance, or the liberation of the death camps might have come too late . . . .

June 12, 1945, a little more than one month after the end of the hostilities, Dwight Eisenhower stood on the balcony of London's Guildhall and accepted the freedom of the city and the London Sword. The killing had stopped, but the cost of the conflict had only begun to be measured.

Europe lay in utter ruins. Cities had been crushed, economies had collapsed and the carnage was beyond our comprehension. In the European theater, including Russia, 11½ million allied soldiers were killed in action and more than 7 million Allied civilians perished from starvation, bombing or butchery, and that is not counting those who were victims of the Holocaust.

Eisenhower had led a great military crusade to defeat Nazism and had decisively prevailed. Standing before the teeming London crowd that day Eisenhower began his acceptance speech solemnly, without a written text:

''The high sense of distinction I feel in receiving this great honor from the city of London is inescapably mingled with feelings of profound sadness,'' he said. ''. . . Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends.''

In this speech—which he had written himself and memorized for the occasion—he accepted the tribute, acknowledging that he was but a symbol of great human forces that had ''labored arduously and successfully for a righteous cause . . .''

He continued: ''If all Allied men and women that have served with me in this war can only know that it is they whom this august body is really honoring today, then indeed I will be content.''

In thinking about that occasion, I can imagine that if Dwight Eisenhower were with us today to accept this honor—he would, again deflect our praise of him onto those with whom he had served. He would have eloquent words for the team he'd assembled during the war and for the fighting men and women, and he would gratefully acknowledge the legions of dedicated public servants—on both sides of the aisle—with whom he worked closely during his presidency. He would acknowledge not only his staff but Congress as well, for helping him: shepherd America through the dangerous years of the Cold war; modernize America's infrastructure, that laid the groundwork for technological innovation; explore space through a civilian agency, NASA, that would be the envy of the world; and begin the long and arduous task of making Civil Rights every American's right.

If Dwight Eisenhower were here he would be right about the indispensable role played by the millions who answered their nation's call in war and at peace.

But Eisenhower is not here today, and so while we acknowledge those who served with him we focus, today, on this modest man and remember him—for his leadership, and for his steady, even, hand.

Though he did not believe in the Great Man theory of history he was a leader of leaders; a common man with an unwavering belief in putting the nation's welfare above partisan politics . . . in seeking out the obligations and responsibilities that go with good government . . .

It is a privilege for me to speak on behalf of the Eisenhower family in thanking the nation for this honor. We are indebted to Congress—to the late Senator Chafee and his bipartisan cosponsors who initiated the legislation to rename the building—to President Clinton for signing it into law, and to President Bush—for this wonderful rededication and for his presence here today.

Mr. President, today, you too, are facing a difficult moment in American history. Though different in nature from World War II, nonetheless, we recognize the enormity of the task that confronts you in finding a just solution to the complex domestic and international circumstances that have emerged in the aftermath of the terrible events of September 11.

As you face these challenges, it gives me great pleasure to know that you have Dwight Eisenhower right next door.

I hope that his name on this vital nerve center of White House operations will help another generation of public servants recommit themselves to nothing less than self-sacrifice, devotion to duty and the most profound sense of humility. These are the qualities that are called for in these dangerous and troubling times.

And now, it is my great honor to introduce the President of the United States, George W. Bush.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GEORGE W. BUSH

Thank you very much. Please be seated. Well, thank you all very much. And thank you, Susan, for those kind words, and welcome.

On behalf of all Americans, I am proud to dedicate this historic building to the lasting memory of a great man, Dwight David Eisenhower.

I want to thank Secretary Powell and Deputy Secretary Wolfowitz, Administrator Perry, General Hicks, for their kind words. I'm also pleased to have so many special guests who are here. I don't see—I do see Senator Stevens. I'm so honored that Senator Ted Stevens, who actually worked in the Eisenhower administration, is here. And I want to welcome all the others who worked in this—in the Eisenhower administration to this dedication ceremony. Welcome.

I also want to welcome General Andrew Goodpaster, Senator Bob Dole, and all the other veterans of World War II. We're please to have you here. It's a pleasure to welcome back former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. I want to thank members of the United States Congress—Senator Inouye, Congressman Amo Houghton, Jerry Moran, Jim Ryun, Congressman Steven Horn.

And I, too, want to say how much we appreciate the work of former Senator John Chafee, who introduced the legislation necessary to rename this bill—this building in honor of Dwight Eisenhower.

And above all, we welcome the Eisenhower family, and send our good wishes to John Eisenhower, who could not be with us today. As the son of a President, myself, I know how proud John must feel, knowing that our country's respect for his father has only increased with the years.

The city of Washington is accustomed to change. But this neighborhood looks much as it did in 1929. If you'd walked down Pennsylvania Avenue 73 years ago, you would have seen the Renwick Building on the corner of 17th Street, looking just as it does now. A few doors down were the Blair and Lee Houses, with gas lamps still out front.

In 1929, Lafayette Square was dominated by a great bronze horse, as it is today, proudly carrying Andrew Jackson. And standing outside this building on a spring morning 73 years ago, you might have seen Dwight Eisenhower pull up in a 1927 Buick and walk up the stairs to his office.

The '20s and '30s were quiet times for our Army and Navy, quiet times when he worked here. But it was in this building that Dwight Eisenhower's reputation began to grown. His immediate supervisor said of him this—said this of him: ''This is the best officer in the Army. When the next war comes, he should go right to the top.'' These words carried a lot of weight; after all, the man who said them was Douglas MacArthur.

He also worked here for many years in Room 252. There was a time when a visitor to this building might pass in the hallway not only Eisenhower and MacArthur, but the first man commissioned General of the Armies of the United States, John J. Pershing. General Pershing occupied Room 274, a space now used by Vice president Dick Cheney.

Two doors down is an office that Theodore Roosevelt would still recognize as his own from his time as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. So would Franklin Roosevelt, who, a generation later, occupied the same office and walked these very same halls. And in between, from 1904 to 1908, William Howard Taft reported to work here as the Secretary of the War. In all, as has been mentioned, seven future Presidents have worked in this building; 25 Presidents have known it.

Harry S. Truman held press conferences in an ornate room two stories high, called the Indian Treaty Room—although, no Indian treaty has ever been signed there. And it was Truman, himself, who paid a distinctive tribute to this building when a committee suggested it be torn down. He believed we ought to leave it right here. He said, ''It's the greatest monstrosity in America.''

But it was Eisenhower who decided its fate. He said he rather liked it. And over time, a lot of us have come to like it. The architectural grace of this building will remain a matter of opinion, but its place in history and its place on the skyline of Washington is as safe as can be.

It seems odd that with all the history it contains, this great building went more than a century without a name befitting its dignity. We've solved that problem today, and we've solved it once and for all. This building now bears the name of Dwight D. Eisenhower, not because it was spared from the wrecking ball in his time; not even because he was the first President born in Texas.

(Laughter.) His name fits this building because, as a great soldier, a great President, and a good man, Dwight D. Eisenhower served his country with distinction.

People over a certain age will always associate Dwight Eisenhower with a time of strength and a time of stability in America. We think of the '50s, and in the mind's eye we see the President and his fine wife, Mamie. They had lived a military life, moving more than 30 times. And just as GIs in the '50s across America were settling back home, so were the Eisenhowers. As a matter of fact, they would live longer in the White House here than at any other address.

We don't need to idolize the era they represented to see all the good things that were there: millions of growing families and industries and new cities, and the beginnings of the life that we know today.

Had he never become President, Eisenhower would still be known to all as the leader of the forces that liberated a continent from a terrible evil. The turning point of the war was the decision to invade the coast of France. The decision was made by Roosevelt and Churchill; the day and hour were left to General Eisenhower. And a lot of people felt a lot better knowing that it was his call to make.

General Eisenhower understood exactly what risks lay ahead. Had his troops failed to take the beaches, he was going to point a finger straight at himself. Here's what he wrote, in advance: ''If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt, it is mine alone.'' Fifty-seven years ago this very day, General Eisenhower reported that the mission of the Allied Force was fulfilled, and the war in Europe was over.

In victory, he was the first to share credit. It was not within his character to do otherwise. As Vice President, Richard Nixon said this about General Eisenhower, President Eisenhower: ''He always retained a saving humility.'' ''It was the humility,'' Nixon said, ''not of fear, but of confidence. He walked with the greats of the world, and he knew that the greats are human. His was the humility of man before God, and before the truth. His was the humility of a man too proud to be arrogant.''

In his career, Dwight Eisenhower faced two great crises of the 20th century: a World War that came upon America with a sudden attack, requiring a global response, and a Cold War that tested our patience and resolve to wage a struggle of decades.

In our time, we face elements of both: an enemy that strikes suddenly, and must be pursued across the years. And in this struggle, we know how victory will be gained, because President Eisenhower—and General Eisenhower—showed us the way. We will be calm, and confident, and relentless. With the best of America's character, we will defeat America's enemies.

We are proceeding with patience and resolve to overcome this growing danger to the civilized world. NATO, the grand alliance first commanded by General Eisenhower, is part of a new coalition that is making steady progress on every front. Our mission in Afghanistan continues even after we have liberated that country from a brutal regime. We continue to fight al Qaeda terrorists, and we will prevent them from regrouping elsewhere.

We'll deny terrorists the safe havens they need to operate, and choke off their sources of money and supplies. We'll confront dangerous regimes that seek weapons of mass destruction. In this war, we will depend on the alertness of our law enforcement, the diligence of our intelligence operations, and on the skill and valor of the American Armed Forces.

Our military has performed with great daring and courage, and more will be asked of them. I have full confidence, complete confidence, in the men and women who wear our uniform. They've responded in the finest tradition of the American military. Their sense of honor, their devotion to duty, their loyal service to America would all be recognized by the five-star general and President we remember today. The skill and determination and optimism of Dwight Eisenhower are alive in the American Armed Forces, and that spirit will bring us to victory.

The General was one of six sons raised by Ida and David Eisenhower in the prairie town of Abilene, Kansas. They raised good men, but destiny chose this one. His whole life shows the power of one man's goodness and integrity to shape great events. He brought permanent honor to his family name, and that name now brings honor to this grand building. It's one more mark of this country's respect, and we offer it today with great affection, and lasting gratitude.

God bless.

REMARKS BY COLIN L. POWELL, SECRETARY OF STATE

Well, thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Paul, I thank you for that most kind of generous introduction. And I was down at Crawford, Texas, just week before last. The cows still look bad to me. I'm not ready to do it. (Laughter.)

Mr. President, Administrator Perry, Mr. Eisenhower, the members of the Eisenhower family, distinguished guests, it's a great pleasure to be here today and join you in celebrating the naming of this wonderful, marvelous old building after one of America's greatest heroes, Dwight David Eisenhower—liberator of Europe, first steward of NATO, builder of peace. Rare in history has there been an individual of higher accomplishment and greater humility.

President Eisenhower used to say praise is like perfume; it's fine if you don't swallow it. What he did was never for himself. It was for his country. It was always for us.

President Eisenhower has always had a special place in my heart. In June of 1958, he signed the document that commissioned me as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the United States Army and started me on my career of service to the nation.

Paul made mention of the corridor that exists outside of Secretary Rumsfeld's office which has all these wonderful displays of Eisenhower's life, from the early days through his last days. I'll never forget that last display where he talked about his love of family, love of wife, love of grandchildren and love of country. It always has a special place in my heart because I designed that corridor. I helped build it some 15-odd years ago. But I never go to that corridor and I never walk through this building without having a new sense of service, a renewed inspiration that comes into my heart as a result of my knowledge of Dwight David Eisenhower and his contribution to our nation.

More important than all of these things, more important than his signature on my commission or the naming of a building after him, is the example that he gives to us of commitment to duty, of commitment to country. It was his model of devoted service that persuaded me and so many others of my generation in the military to remain in the military after Vietnam, when things were at their darkest. We knew how vitally important it would be for the future security of the nation to rebuild, to transform our armed forces in the early '70s.

And Eisenhower labored without fame, without fortune or fanfare, in similar circumstances in an under-supported and under-valued army in the isolationist decades before World War II. He spent a good many of those years working in this very structure, when it was called the State, War and Navy Building. All three departments had been housed here from the 1870's. The State Department thrived in this building between 1875 and 1947, when we moved to our present location. Twenty-five Secretaries of State had their offices here. We have a historical difference between Mr. Perry and I as to whether there is 24 or 25, but we'll make that count accurate in the next hour or so.

Hamilton Fish, Ulysses S. Grant's Secretary of State, was the first. Secretary Fish helped create a professional diplomatic corps. And the last Secretary of State here was the legendary George Catlett Marshall, for whom the plan for Europe's recovery is named. During World War II, he also served in this building as Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

General Marshall was so impressed by Eisenhower's skills as a strategist and statesman that he selflessly agreed with President Roosevelt that Eisenhower should lead the Allied invasion of Europe. Fighting Nazi Germany was only a part of General Eisenhower's job as Supreme Commander. Eisenhower was a brilliant forger of alliances. He was a master at using the full range of diplomatic, political and economic tools to win the war, and also to win the peace.

He once wrote to his devoted and loving wife Mamie that to run the coalition meant that he had to be a bit of a diplomatic, a lawyer, a salesman, a socialite, and incidentally a soldier. His words rang true for me during the Gulf War, and they are true for all of us who are today involved in sustaining, under President Bush's leadership, the global coalition against terrorism.

President Eisenhower's name on this building will inspire all who serve under its massive roof now, and all those who will follow. Despite his well known modesty, I think it would please Dwight Eisenhower that this fine old edifice, which has seen so much history, has been named in his honor.

Dwight Eisenhower was a great student of history long before he helped make it, and he passed down his love of history and his commitment to public service to new generations of his family. They have given so much to our country as historians, military officers, diplomats and philanthropists. Indeed, to be an Eisenhower is to have a sense of history and a sense of duty to your country and to our world.

It is with great pleasure, then, that I introduce our next guest speaker, a person who would make Eisenhower very proud—not just because of who she is as a granddaughter, but also because of what she contributed to our country and the world. Susan Eisenhower not only has her grandfather's winning smile, but his extraordinary gift of insight, that remarkable ability to see what others do not.

She understood more quickly than most just how much the world changed with the end of the Soviet Union and the emergence of Russia and the other Newly Independent States. With her characteristic energy and drive, she has repeatedly pulled together the best experts from around the globe to open our eyes to what is happening in that vast region, and to think about it in fresh, exciting, new ways.

And Susan has not been content just to describe change. She has been a force for change. Among her many activities, one that means a great deal to me is to help bring new generations of Russian leaders here on visits so they can learn from us and we can learn from them.

The understanding and friendships that come out of these exchanges are laying the enduring foundation for a mutually beneficial US-Russian relationship. Susan is helping build a powerful legacy that Dwight

Eisenhower would recognize, appreciate and welcome.

So laides and gentleman, it is now my honor and privilege to present to you a friend a person of enormous gifts and endless dedication, Susan Eisenhower.●

THE HONORABLE ALVIN BROOKS, KANSAS CITY, MO, MAYOR PRO TEM AND CITY COUNCILMAN AT-LARGE, 6TH DISTRICT

● Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to honor and recognize an outstanding gentleman, Mr. Alvin Brooks, on his 70th birthday. Mr. Brooks, Kansas City, MO, Mayor Pro Tem and 6th District at-large City Councilman, is truly extraordinary. His fifty years of tireless commitment to public service in Kansas City, devotion to community activism, civic participation, and youth advocacy are an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Brooks was elected to serve as the 6th District at-large Councilman in 1999. After his election, Mayor Kay Barnes appointed Brooks as Mayor Pro Tem. In addition to serving as Mayor Pro Tem, he is vice chair of the Legislative, Rules and Ethics Committee, a member of the Finance and Audit Committee, and chair of the Public Facilities and Safety Committee.

In 1991, Brooks was selected as President of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, a grassroots community organization he founded in 1977. Former President George Bush honored Brooks in November 1989 for his work with the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime and named him one of America's 1,000 Points of Light. President Bush also appointed him to a three-year term on the President's National Drug Advisory Council. Former Drug Czar William Bennett recognized Brooks as being one of the nation's ''front-line soldiers in our war against drugs.''

Prior to serving as President of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, Alvin Brooks already had a distinguished career in public service. He was a Kansas City, MO police officer for 10 years, where he held the rank of detective. During that time, Alvin worked extensively with runaways and gang members, demonstrating his commitment to improving social conditions for young people, especially inner-city youth. He also served as assistant city manager for seven years and was the first African American to serve as a department head for the city of Kansas City, MO.

Though it is possible to list Alvin Brooks' professional accomplishments, it is impossible to measure the immense impact this man has had, and continues to have, in Kansas City. He has touched and improved the lives of countless Kansas Citians. His voice can still be heard on the radio urging community action, not as Mayor Pro Tem, but as the respected community elder whose commitment to others is unquestioned. He is truly the voice of moral authority in Kansas City.

I commend Mr. Alvin Brooks for his selfless dedication to the improvement of Kansas City and wish him all the best on his 70th Birthday. Kansas City is certainly fortunate to have such a dedicated public servant. On behalf of all those you have served, Alvin, I thank you.●

COMMEMORATING THE CHERRY BLOSSOM TEN MILE RUN

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the running of the Credit Union Cherry Blossom Ten Mile Run on April 7, 2002. Fifty-eight credit unions, credit union associations, and credit union leagues sponsored this Washington, DC institution, which coincides with the annual spring rites of the tidal basin cherry blossoms. This is the first year that Credit Unions have sponsored the race.

I want to commend the over 7,032 finishers, and especially the over 3,500 registered runners who were member of credit unions. A special congratulations to Public Health Service Federal Credit Union for winning the credit union team competition. Additionally, I am proud of 350 plus credit union employees who arrived at the race in the chilly, pre-dawn hours to serve as volunteers helping administer the race. It was also great to see Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson participate.

The Cherry Blossom Run has taken place during the spring blooming of Washington's historic cherry trees for 30 years. Starting out as a small family event with 141 finishers it is now a world-class event that includes some of the world's foremost long distance runners. I want to congratulate this year's winners: Men's, Rueben Cheruiyot, 47:12; Women's, Luminita Talpos, 52:50.

This year, in conjunction with the race, credit unions raised over $60,000 for the Children's Miracle Network and donations are still being collected. This was a great event and credit unions should be proud of the role they played. Washingtonians and runners around the world are looking forward to the 2003 Credit Union Cherry Blossom 10 Mile run.●

DEVELOPING NEW MEDICINES

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues in the Senate to an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal on May 2 which provides an important perspective on the challenging and vital process of developing new medicines. It is no coincidence that the article features Pfizer Inc., a world leader in pharmaceuticals and a company that made its home in my home State of Connecticut. Pfizer's contribution to changing the quality of health care by developing new therapies for conditions such as epilepsy, depression, arthritis, high blood pressure and more has been invaluable. This sort of innovation has increased the quality of care we deliver as well as changed the nature of it, with new medicines resulting in fewer trips to hospitals, doctor's offices, and better overall care for so many patients.

The article details the company's efforts, ultimately unsuccessful, to discover, develop and test a new medicine to strengthen muscle, thereby helping to prevent injury and possibly osteoporosis in the elderly. In the process, Pfizer committed a team of scientists, $71 million, and 10 years of effort, and this was before the development process even progressed to advanced clinical trials, underscoring the tremendous investment required in developing each new therapy. Despite this infusion of resources and time, the project ultimately failed to produce the desired therapy. But the accounting of this process in an excellent example of the risks, costs and efforts involved in innovation.

We must continue to recognize and support these research and development efforts because we know the value they can provide. As we work in this Congress, and we must, to expand coverage and increase access to new medicines, we should strive to craft policy that continues to encourage the development of innovative products that can change and even save lives while helping to ensure that all our citizens benefit from such innovation.

I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows.

DRUG PRICES—WHY THEY KEEP SOARING—BLEEDING CASH: PFIZER 'YOUTH PILL' . . .

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL VIA DOW JONES

About a sixth of Pfizer's portfolio of drugs in development were approved by Dr. Clark and his colleagues, including the frailty drugs, which got the green light in December 1995. He was confident the frailty compound would succeed, ranking it among the top third of candidates at the time.

But even among the fortunate drugs that pass muster initially with Dr. Clark's committee, the odds remain stacked against their ever making it to market. Dr. Clark's group also guides the researchers, funds interim studies and establishes milestones for judgment. And at any point Dr. Clark's committee can kill the very projects it has approved. Last year, the committee terminated research on five of seven promising medicines it had previously ''canned.''

The growth-hormone project quickly surpassed all the researchers' expectations. From the time the project was canned, it took only nine months to develop a drug that was safe enough to test in humans—a speed record for the research center in Groton, Conn., across the river from administrative headquarters in New London. The drug ''had no bumps or warts,'' marveled Gordon Gruetzmacher, project manager for the frailty drug.

Though increasingly optimistic, Pfizer scientists and managers were sober about the challenges the potential new medicine faced—especially the elusive nature of the condition it was intended to treat. Frailty, which they came to define as an ''age-related decline in physical performance,'' wasn't a recognized disease, like osteoporosis or Alzheimer's.